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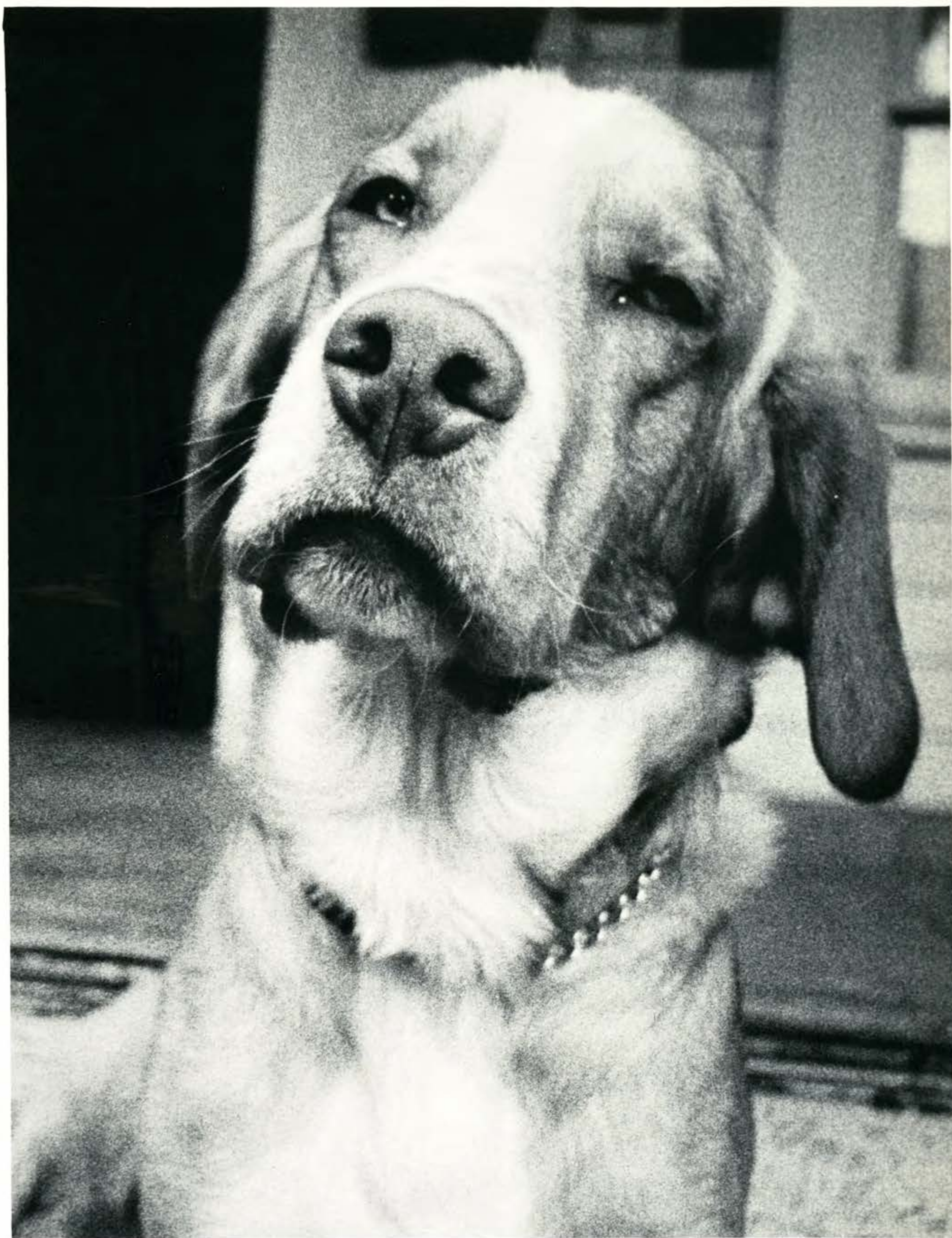
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MARCH '73



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number 4

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March, 1973

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Winding Down the Warriors



The release last February 11 of 143 American POWs by the Viet Cong and North Vietnam signaled the final phase of U.S. involvement in ground fighting in South Vietnam.

As the first group of POWs relaxed at Clark Air Force Base, in the Phillipines, the Nixon Administration announced that one-fourth of the 20,000-man American contingent had been removed from Vietnam. By now, the pullout should be complete.

The prisoners, whose courage and discipline stood them through years of captivity, were the only bright note in what was at best an ignominious retreat from a bloody, pointless conflict costing 45,000 U.S. soldiers.

By February 13, companies and individuals were showering the POWs with praise and gifts; new wardrobes, vacations to the Bahamas, use of a new car for a year and season passes to major-league baseball games, according to CBS news.

Meanwhile, the average Vietnam vet was slowly being impoverished spiritually and materially by the American people and the Nixon Administration through ignorance, misunderstanding and government attempts to cut Veterans Administration funding.

At the root of the vet's inability to readjust to peacetime society is Post Vietnam

Syndrome (PVS), a condition marked by feelings of frustration, guilt and helplessness. PVS can make it virtually impossible for a normal transition from military life to the civilian environment.

"PVS is a problem of readjustment caused chiefly by the military. They take two or four years out of a man's life to turn him into a fighting machine, and then they dump him back into the outside without any preparation," said Tom Emery, a Western student who served on the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, off the coast of Vietnam.

Emery, a Junior majoring in political science from Vancouver, Wash., has worked closely with Vietnam vets for two years. He described the symptoms of PVS.

"Drug abuse, alcoholism, inability to find or keep a job, trouble making friends and guilt are some aspects of PVS," said Emery, whose own rocky road to social assimilation was spent "drinking, laying around and searching for something."

Added to the social alienation brought on by military life, is the unwillingness of services (like "Today's Action Army") to take responsibility for the returning vet.

"The problem is being ignored. If the military can make you spend 13 weeks in boot camp learning to become a soldier, then they should be able

"Drug abuse, alcoholism . . . are some aspects of PVS."

to make you spend 13 weeks near the end of your enlistment learning how to become a civilian again," Emery said.

Although peacetime readjustment isn't new for the American soldier, the Vietnam war has intensified the problem because of moral questions raised by My Lai, the bombing of Bach Mai hospital and other instances of brutality.

can't kill someone you respect," Emery said.

Vietnam vets are having a hard time getting their views across to older veterans who make up the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), according to Emery, whose admittedly "liberal" stance has angered some members of Bellingham's VFW post.

Did I Fight An Unjust War?

"Did I fight an unjust war? Did I commit, or help to commit, atrocities? These are the questions troubling many vets," said Emery, for whom guilt hasn't been a problem. The War has left him disillusioned, however.

"I never was for it, all the way. Now it's just a matter of getting our troops out before the Communists take over. We could have had the same results back in 1954," he said.

Atrocities, more widespread than the public realizes, are a matter of fact for many veterans, whose actions are often covered up by the military.

"One vet, a Marine I worked with, killed two Vietnamese girls after they resisted his attempted rape. The military marked them down as VC and nothing was done about it," Emery said.

Another vet told Emery that his most frustrating day in Vietnam was when he couldn't kill an 80-year-old duck herder because his machinegun jammed. "Before he went over there, he was real peaceful," Emery recalled.

"You have to dehumanize an enemy before you can kill him. Calling Vietnamese 'slopes' or 'Gooks' is a part of the dehumanization process. You

"I almost got mauled down there the other night after coming out against the war," he said.

VFW Service Officer Lad Lewis, admitted there was some friction "at first" between older, more conservative members, and the new generation of vets, but he said relations between the two groups were improving.

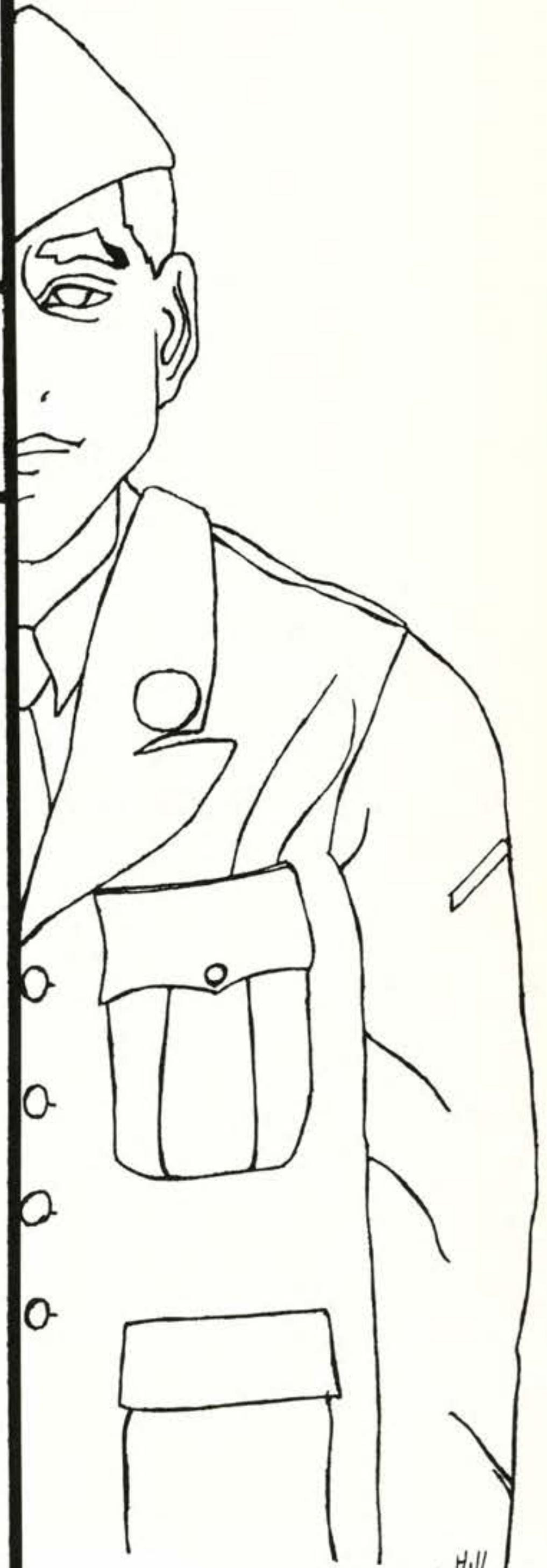
"For a while there was kind of a break, but there are two VFW posts in Southwest Washington whose officers are all Vietnam vets, which shows things are getting better," Lewis said.

Membership in the VFW is limited to vets who have served overseas in a combat zone. The Bellingham post has around 550 members, with another 900 throughout Whatcom County said Lewis, who served in the Phillipines during World War II.

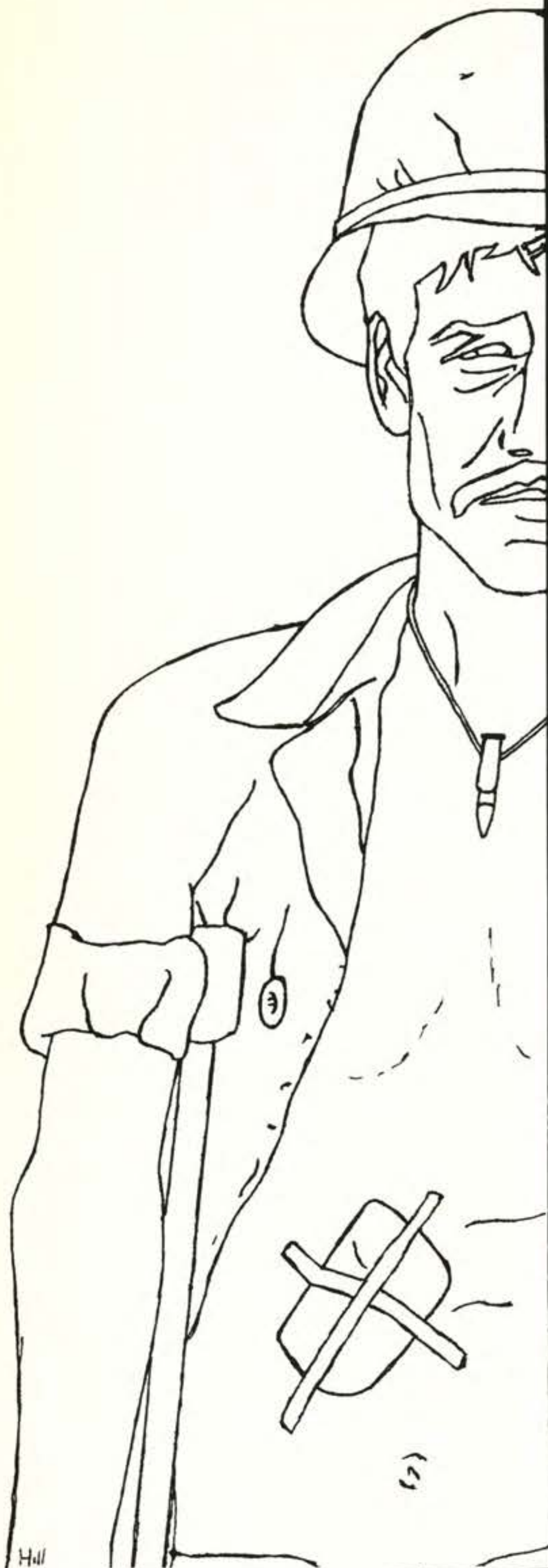
Politically active vets, such as Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) don't bother the downtown posts too much, Lewis said.

"I think those people have a right to their views. I don't agree with some of their tactics, but they have a few points," he said.

Lewis believes readjustment for Vietnam vets is complicated by the unclear outcome of the war.



"Before he went over there, he was real peaceful."



"(The vet) has to compete with a work force already there ... he doesn't know how to ask for work.

"When we came back from World War II, Korea, we were winners. However, when we came back from Vietnam, we were licked," Lewis said.

Aside from the problem of social readjustment, recent Nixon Administration moves threatened to sharply reduce benefits now paid returning Vietnam vets.

An Associated Press story appearing in the February 11 **Seattle Times** said the Administration was pressing for a \$120 million cut in payments to disabled Vietnam-era vets, to take effect July 1.

The monthly benefits would be reduced through revamping disability ratings downward. A Vietnam vet with one leg amputated at the hip would drop from a 90 per cent disability rating, to a 40 per cent rating under the new proposals.

"The veteran who lost a leg in Vietnam ... could find disability benefits for his family cut from \$6,740 a year to \$1,272 under the plan drafted by the Veterans Administration," the article said.

Vietnam vets would suffer most if the cuts were carried out, because federal law forbids the reduction in rates for veterans who've held the same rating for 20 years or more, the dispatch concluded.

"That is really bad news," said Kay Youngren, local American Legion secretary and the post's Veterans Administration representative.

"A totally disabled friend of mine heard that and completely came unglued. There's no way in hell he could possibly work," Mrs. Youngren said.

Nixon later dropped the proposed rate changes, after concentrated pressure by national veterans' organizations. Such storms have been weathered by vets in the past, according to Lewis.

"Every now and then, some eager beaver wanting to make a name for himself decides to slash the VA pocketbook. We're trying to get more benefits for today's vets, just like the World War One people kept a look-out for us World War Two guys," Lewis said.

Under the G.I. Bill, Vietnam vets can receive academic or vocational training, as well as participate in apprenticeship programs, according to Bob McCleary, a member of the League of Collegiate Veterans.

An unmarried vet can attend college full- or part-time and receive up to \$220 a month; a married vet, \$261, said McCleary, a senior majoring in business and data processing.

A married vet with one child receives \$298 a month, and \$18 a month for each new child.

A VA counselor works with the vet to determine the best course to take. A disabled soldier may receive \$135 a month, plus books and tuition, McCleary said.

A disabled vet unable to take a full academic load doesn't suffer a cut in benefits. The proposed cuts in disability benefits would be a mistake resulting in the "poor getting poorer," McCleary commented.

"Nixon keeps saying 'raise yourselves up,' but many of these guys need help," he said.

The League of Collegiate Veterans has been "looked down on" by the established national organizations, largely because members of the older group "have it made," McCleary said.

"They're doing pretty good. After all, they've got their 20-year rating and can't be touched. Under the World War II G.I. Bill, they got tuition and books, plus their subsistence payments. We have to take college expenses out of our benefits."

"The younger fellows feel they're not being listened to.

We're just barely making it now," said McCleary, who quoted Senator Vance Hartke's claim that current G.I. benefits place them "just above the poverty level."

A sluggish national economy has made it difficult for many returning vets to find work. In Whatcom County, however, several individuals and agencies are helping find employment for hundreds of Vietnam-era persons.

Jack Westford, operator of Westford's Funeral Home, and a past commander of Bellingham's American Legion post, placed over 200 vets during the first six months of his volunteer placement service. The jobs are available, but many qualified vets "just don't know how to ask for work," Westford said.

"Most vets come out of the service after having everything done for them; meals, housing, clothing, a regular check. Coming out into a new society, he has to compete with a work force already there," he said.

Teaching vets how to look for jobs, explaining benefits and VA home loans, and leading group discussions are services Westford provides. His work would be easier, he said, if high schools and colleges provided courses in how to plan and look for jobs.

Both Bellingham High School and Bellingham Technical School have such courses already, he said.

Other organizations equipped to help the returning vet deal with society include the League of Collegiate Veterans, Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), Veterans Outreach, and the Whatcom County Allied Veterans Council.

The League of Collegiate Veterans have an office in the Viking Union, and provide VA counseling and a textbook trading program.

VVAW stresses political

action to erase the causes which got vets into Vietnam in the first place. Their sometimes radical positions have caused friction between them and downtown Veterans' groups. The anti-war group is trying to join the Whatcom County Allied Veterans Council, but has had its efforts tabled the last two meetings.

The Council, which meets every three months, is made up of representatives from area veterans' groups. It is responsible for administering the Soldiers and Sailor Relief Act, which provides emergency help for indigent vets.

They also speed communications between the various local organizations, according to Mike Dennett, counselor for the Veteran's Outreach Program.

The Outreach Program, funded federally and administered by Whatcom Community College, is primarily a referral service aiding vets needing VA benefits, food stamps, housing or help with emotional problems.

Two representatives of the State's Employment Service will also be available at the Outreach Office, which is located on the second floor of the Senior Citizens' Activity Center.

With local groups taking positive action, the lot of the Vietnam vet has improved considerably. But the military and the Veterans Administration are going to have to recognize the problems of PVS, and provide funds for rehabilitation.

As it is, the VA and the Pentagon have not officially recognized PVS as a problem, according to Dennett.

Such a head-in-the-sand attitude only does a disservice to the vet who, through little fault of his own, has had to fight and bleed for one of the most pointless fiascos in military history.



Younger veterans feel they're not being listened to by older, more conservative groups such as the VFW or the American Legion.

BELLINGHAM TRANSIT

New Buses, New Ideas

In exchange for \$50,000 per year from the Associated Students, Bellingham Transit Manager, Ed Griemsmann, would create a "mini-transit system" servicing all of Bellingham that Western students could ride "for free."

Associated Students Board of Directors member Jo Hann, who's conferred with Griemsmann several times since the proposal was introduced last summer, likes the idea. "People might realize the economy of transit," he says, "and leave their cars at home."

Griemsmann has suggested that students be assessed \$1.75 at registration each quarter to produce an estimated annual revenue of \$50,000. That \$1.75 is the catch that Hann and Associated Students Chairman, Jim Kennedy, are approaching with caution. They think that the addition of \$1.75 to tuition is nearly impossible.

Kennedy explained that any fee collected with tuition becomes state money and can't be controlled by the Associated Students. He added that Western's tuition of \$165.00 is already at the

ceiling imposed by the State Legislature. "It would be hard," says Hann, "but the only way we could collect that \$1.75 for transit is if the proposal went through the Legislature."

The Legislature might consider Griemsmann's proposal if it was convinced that it would benefit the majority of students. So Hann added a survey question to the February 1, 1973 Board of Directors ballot.

Hardly a majority showed at the polls; but of the 241 who did 63 per cent supported Hann's alternative voluntary assessment over the mandatory \$1.75 assessment.

The majority of those 241 Western students didn't want to be assessed \$1.75 for a bus pass that they might not have occasion to use. It is likely that some of them pay \$18.00 per quarter to park their cars in lots costing \$400 each to build if they are black-topped; \$225, if gravelled. It's also likely that some of those 241 pay a lot of parking tickets if they can't find a legal place to park.





The Legislature doesn't allot Campus Security any money for parking. So Chief Western Security Officer Robert G. Peterson hires two marshalls to work parking in the day, and one more to work it with a metermaid in the evening. Peterson says he doesn't mind spending 40 per cent of his own time on parking. "It's just part of the job," he says, "that's what I'm getting paid for."

Griemsmann maintains that he can help the majority of students by lessening the traffic congestion on Western's campus. "Everyone would benefit," he says. Even Bellingham Transit, plagued with financial difficulties since its beginning in 1971. Says Griemsmann: "It's the only way we could make any money."

Bellingham voters approved the City's purchase of eight buses from private operator J.D. Adams in a Special Election in November of 1971. Now Bellingham Transit carries 38,000 people a month, an increase of 13,000 over last year. Griemsmann attributes the increase in ridership to a better response to public needs.

Bellingham transit has expanded its five basic routes, with service running from 6:10 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. As a convenience to customers, drivers make change for the 25-cent fare that includes free transfers anywhere in the city.

The only marked bus-stops are beside and across the street from the Pay 'n Save, but the buses stop at every corner along their routes. Typical bus-riders include the elderly, pensioners, shoppers, some college students, and some working people.

Griemsmann anticipates that ridership will increase "out of curiosity" when he gets his cleaner diesel buses in March. Ridership might also increase if bus fare was reduced to 10 cents. But both these increases would be minimal.

Bellingham Transit is stretched to its financial limit and Griemsmann admits that any large increase in ridership right now would make it impossible for him to maintain schedules. An annual budget of \$320,000 includes revenue from passes, fares, city taxes, and state matching funds.

Last November Kennedy and Hann asked Griemsmann for a feasibility study and cost-benefit analysis that he hasn't finished yet, due to lack of an office staff. Offered a secretary by the City, Griemsmann asked for Dispatcher John Dempster instead.

Dempster, his "roving line-backer," does the bookkeeping, trains drivers, and can also take the wheel in a pinch. Griemsmann does everything from telling callers where they can catch a bus to preparing cost-benefit analyses when he has the time. He and Dempster plan to paint 282 telephone poles along routes with bus stop markers in the near future. It's the only promotional advertising that Bellingham Transit can afford.

Griemsmann would look upon \$50,000 from the Associated Students as assurance of a



Ed Griemsmann, Bellingham Transit manager



"guaranteed ridership." With the money, he'd buy the buses and hire the drivers necessitated by the "mini-transit system." He'd expand service until 11:00 at night and run the buses wherever the Associated Students wanted.

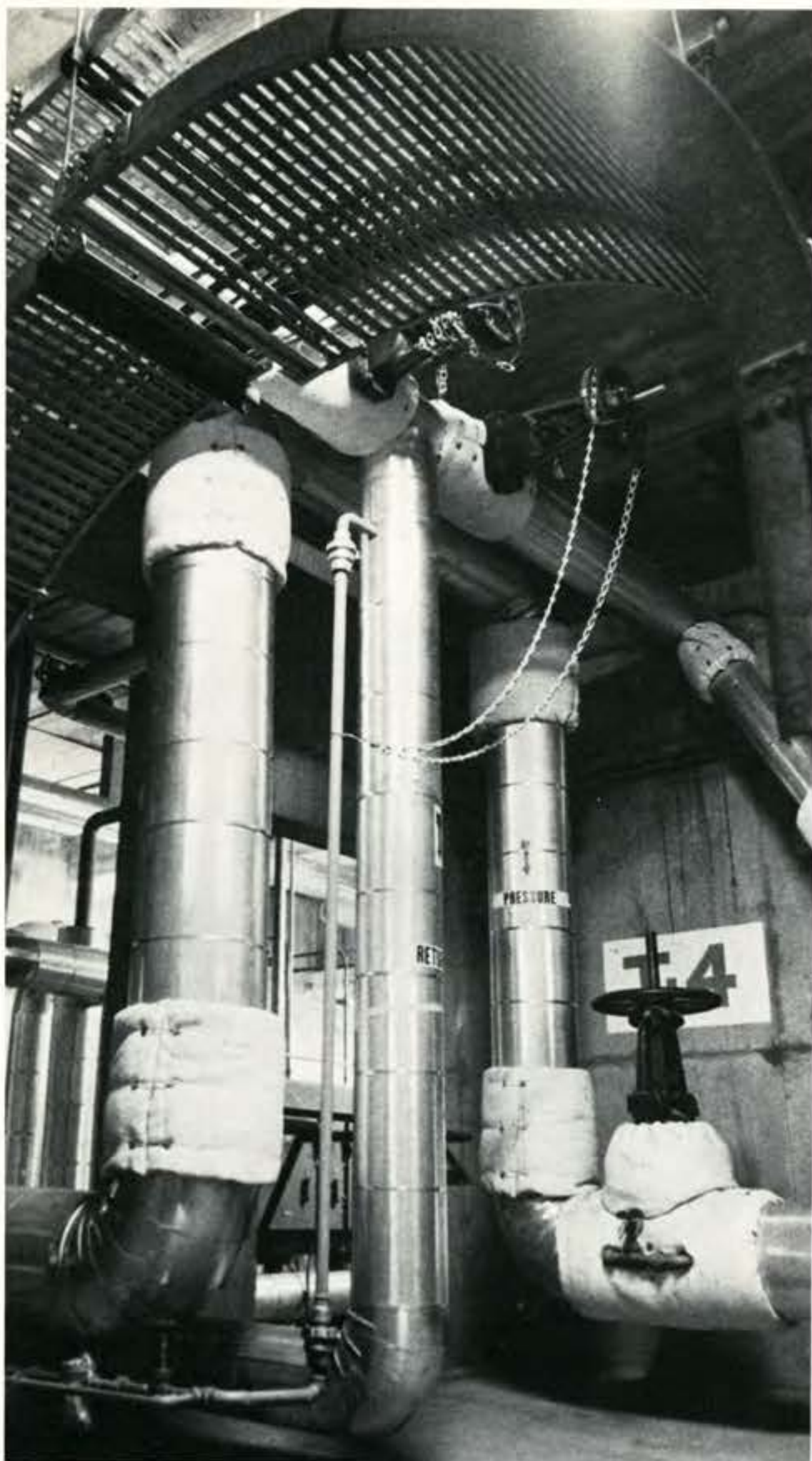
Griemsmann would use the \$50,000 to purchase two new buses and to hire their drivers. The "mini-transit system," would service all of Bellingham until 11:00 at night along any routes established by the Associated Students. Western students who showed their student body cards could ride it "for free." Others may ride for a 25 cent fare but service will be directed for student convenience.

Griemsmann feels that a "guaranteed ridership" from the Associated Students might gain him support in the City of Bellingham. A City plan to sponsor some double-decker buses last year fizzled because of lack of interest in the business community. And Griemsmann just recently finished justifying, to the City, his purchase of newer cleaner buses to replace what he calls "the dirty old diesels," some of which are 25 years old.

The people of Bellingham—students included—probably won't realize how badly they need Bellingham Transit until traffic congestion is so bad that they can't drive into town. "You can still circle a block three times and find a place to park," says Griemsmann.

People like Ed Griemsmann think that very soon it will be impossible for people and cars to coexist in American cities. Unless we respond to Bellingham Transit's cries for help, it will be too late to save Bellingham. Before it's too late—take a bus.





WESTERN

About 3,000 feet of 7-foot utility tunnels burrow through Sehome Hill under Western. Steam pipes, telephone cables, intrusion and fire alarms and electricity conduits line the sides of the tunnels from the Commissary on the south slope of the hill to Old Main.

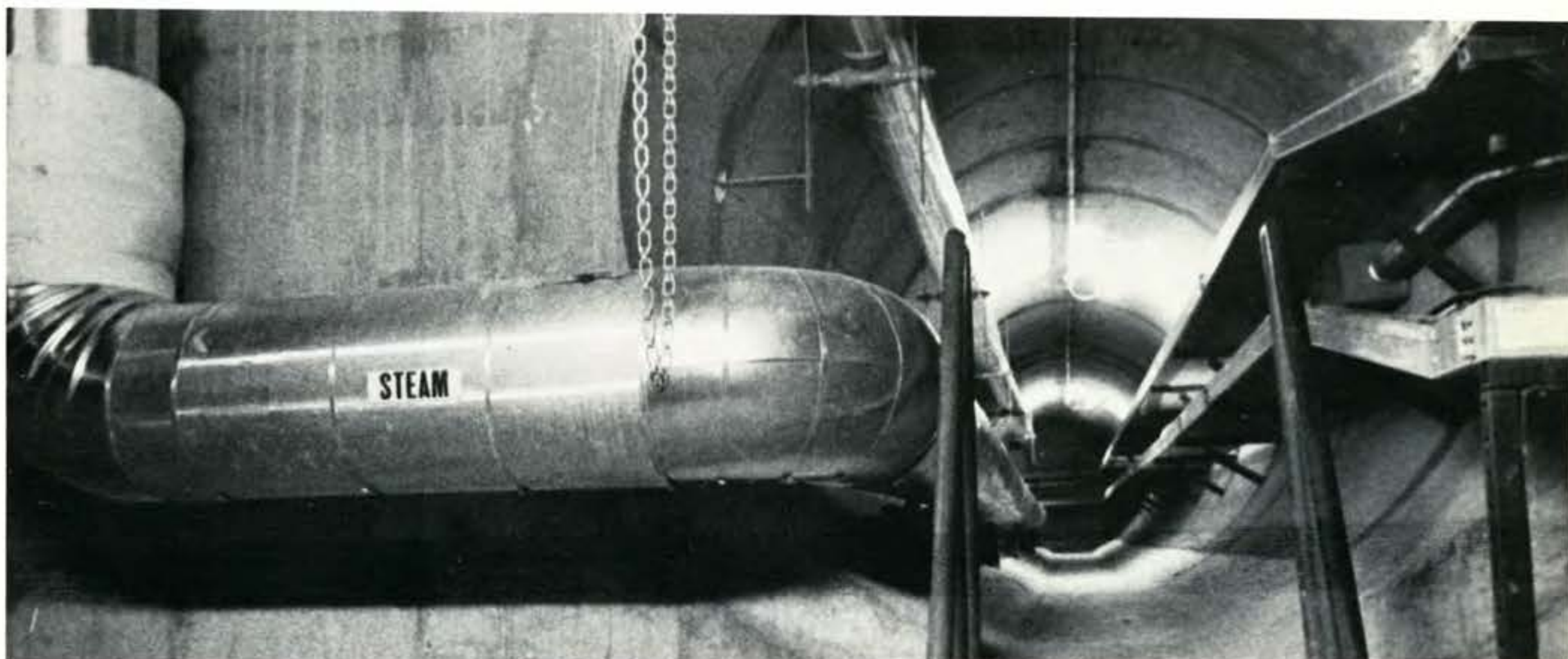
The walls of the circular tunnels are steel-reinforced, 8-inch thick concrete. A thermometer at one poorly ventilated area reads consistently between 110 degrees and 125 degrees F.

Burying the utilities has aided maintenance but the aesthetic benefits have been negated with the noise and inconvenience of constant construction, first in 1962 and every year since 1969. This winter about 200 feet of tunnel were added around Haggard Hall to the Bookstore.

While Fairhaven was being built, construction workers occasionally forgot to lock entrances to the tunnels and students got into them. Recently campus security installed several iron gates within the tunnels to shorten any unauthorized tours.

"Now the tunnels are student proof," Security Chief R.G. Peterson said. "Those tunnels are sealed, locked and barred so that unauthorized personnel cannot get in. We haven't had any trouble in the last year."

A few years ago security wouldn't allow the Bellingham Herald to print anything about the tunnels. Too many students knew about them already.



UNDERGROUND

"The guys and I would scare the stew out of ourselves crawling around in the dark," confessed a Western senior. "Then someone found a light switch and ruined the fun. That was four or five years ago, though, when all you had to do was lift a manhole cover."

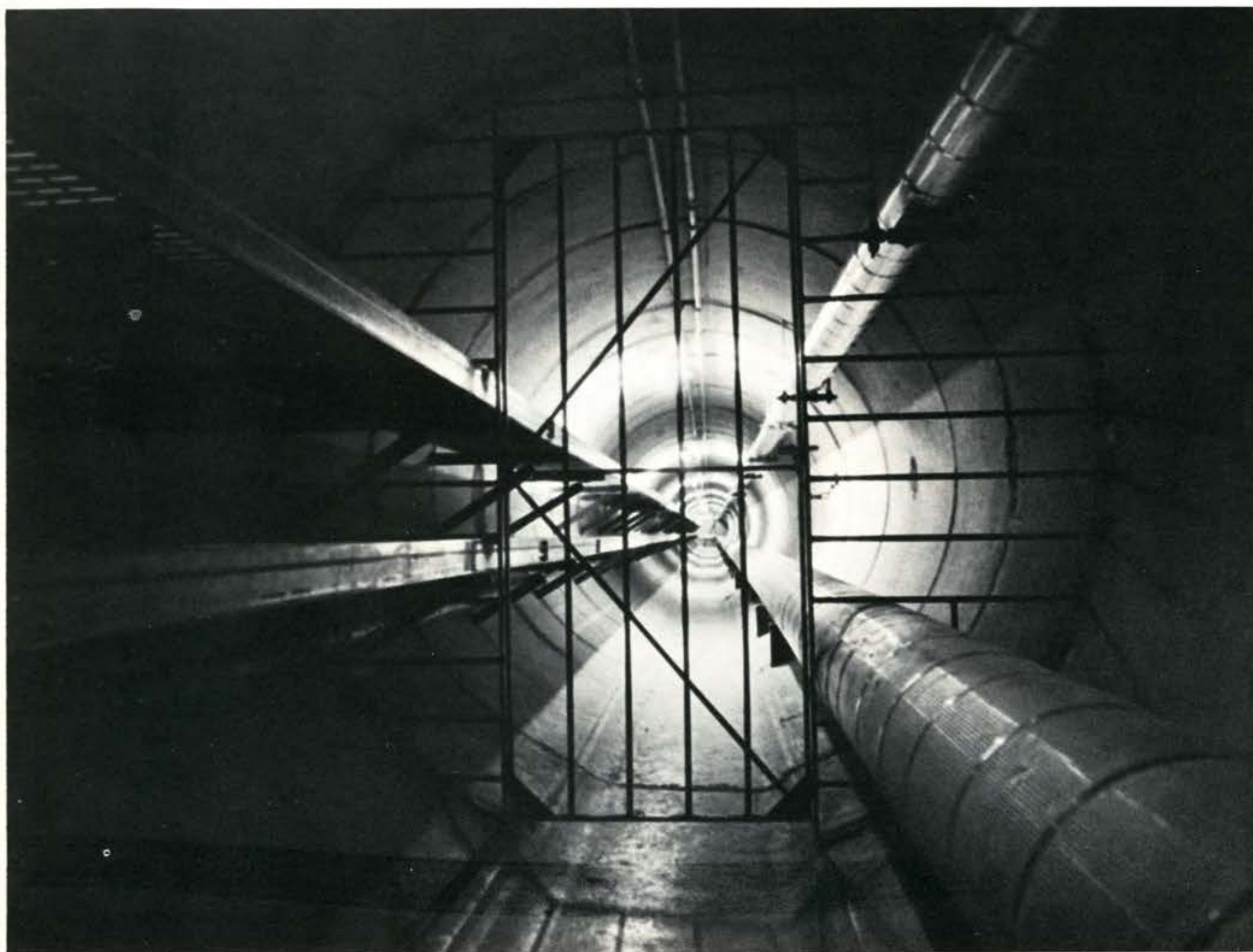
Unconfirmed stories circulate of students living down there and of a Fairhaven student eating the food stored in the civil defense room.

Security told of one Fairhaven girl leaping off the long aluminum tray she was lounging on when a security guard came around the corner and mentioned she was reclining on a 4400-volt conduit. Another student exploring in the dark fell down a 15-foot drop-off and barely missed

skewering himself on an upright pipe. Vandals often broke light bulbs and stole neon fixtures.

Several students nearly suffocated themselves when they started a fire in a pile of paper in the civil defense room three years ago. One electric conduit was partially burned. The students found their way out before the fireman arrived.

Prosecution for illegally entering the tunnels can be a referral to the judiciary board of Western if the culprit is a student or a trip downtown if he's an outsider. Any one committing malicious destruction will face a charge of trespassing with a 90 day sentence and/or a \$300 fine or a felonious breaking and entering charge with a 5 to 10 year sentence and/or a \$10,000 fine.





THE GREAT

An on-the-job training program for released felons is being promoted on campus by Fairhaven College student Bart Riney. Besides being the major thrust in clearing obstacles to its implementation, Riney is also the originator and organizer of the program.

Riney wants to build a donut bar on campus, around which his program will function. Under his supervision, a number of selected felons would learn the processes of setting up their own operations, of bookkeeping, ordering, preparation, packaging and merchandising. At the end of the 90-day learning period, the felons would be granted donut franchises of their own.

The new businessmen will be students of Fairhaven College for three years. The college takes over the supervision of the participants during this time, supplying them with the academic training required for a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration.

Riney, 28, is from Minneapolis. He has worked for the Minneapolis Housing Authority as a neighborhood adviser, for an inner city high school as a counselor's aid, besides his personal experience in the inner city and experiences with his two brothers, who are ex-felons.

Riney will start each new group of felons into the basics of the business, before awarding each member a new franchise.

Riney developed his idea over eight months ago, unaware of the Early Release program being explored by the Bellingham school district, Western, and Whatcom Community College. The two

programs differ significantly in context and intent. Early Release involves felons in academic education only. Presently the Early Release program is tabled due to lack of funds and/or organization.

Bart Riney's project is forging ahead. It involves felons in the real world. It provides more motivation, because the potential rewards are tangible and immediate. Bart puts a lot of faith in the felons' good intentions.

"I'm working with people that people think are crooked, but they'll find out differently. They'll find that the real crooks are those who have been lying to them all along, saying, 'These guys can't work for us,' and 'They can't make it.' That's what I'm interested in. I said I was a social welfare man. So to me this is one of the best ways that I can get into social welfare.



Bart Riney, the man with the plan

"Here's the deal. You see, these guys are all broke. Like Henry Ford. Like Edison. He had so many failures before he succeeded. So all these guys—they've failed once. But they were out trying. Even though it was wrong, they were trying. Other people aren't trying; that's a worse crime, not trying."

Riney originally contacted his "students" through the Whatcom County probations office. There are seven men on this initial team, whose ages range from 19 to 30.

"Our guys don't have the background to get into the straight school," Bart noted. For this reason, all will be enrolled at Fairhaven during the first 90 days of the course. A few still lack high school diplomas and have to take the General Educational Development (GED) test before they can enroll.

"Once I've got the okay to get them into school," explained Riney, "then we'll start doing what normal students do. Normal Students go down to the bank, get a student loan."

Riney and his colleagues are confident the loans will soon be paid off from the profits of the first donut shop. There exists no donut-producing facility in all of northwestern Washington comparable to the one Riney proposes. Yet there appears to be a tremendous potential market.

"I'm wholesaling donuts," Bart points out. "So I'm going to be delivering donuts to places like Georgia-Pacific, ARCO, Intalco. I might average 800 to a thousand donuts a day, that I would deliver and sell. If I'm selling at a dollar a dozen, we're talking about 800 to 1000

DONUT SCHEME



dollars every two weeks in donuts alone.

"I'm going to deliver donuts to the dormitories—how would you like it if instead of eating breakfast in the morning, you could just grab a couple of donuts and a cup of coffee on your way to class?

"Deliveries will be in the morning, afternoon, and the evening. Every day, in every building. Saga Foods doesn't do that. They never thought about it."

Before Riney could start counting his sales, he was faced with one major obstacle. He wants state land on which to build his shop. Specifically, he wants the corner of High and Oak Streets, across from Higginson Hall. The abandoned shop on the corner is to be torn down. Riney is ready with a contractor and plans for a geodesic dome which could be constructed within a week to allow immediate operation. If, that is, he gets the land.

This could not be done, according to acting Provost William Bultmann, until Riney's program is approved as a legitimate academic program by the Fairhaven curriculum group and Western's academic coordinating commission, or by the President of the College.

"But," Bultmann added, "as long as he's going the academic route (as opposed to a purely commercial one) and goes through those few hassles, his program seems plausible."

Robert Aegerter, campus architect, said he admired the idea but voiced a few words of

caution. He suggested that awarding the land to Riney might cause public relations with the city to dip. He pointed to a loss of parking space, and an unfair immunity to zoning regulations as a result of locating on campus.

Since the project appeared on the surface to be private enterprise, state involvement might be frowned upon, since taxpayers' money would be involved.

Bart sees numerous ways for Western to benefit by leasing him the property. For instance, he would be paying rent to the school, he would utilize idle donut-making equipment that Saga cannot afford to use, and he would be offering students a cheap and accessible snack and a few jobs. He also intends to establish a student emergency loan fund with some of the profits.

One influential person who opposes Bart is Gerald Brock, assistant business manager. Brock said he could not help feeling that Riney's venture was a commercial business enterprise, pure and simple. Brock thinks that Riney does not need college

land to make money, and any financial help given Western would be written off Riney's taxes, indicating an obvious ulterior motive.

On the latter point, Brock is right. Riney has expressed those very intentions.

There are indications that Brock is completely right. For one thing, the lesson taught in Riney's class is business success, a lesson inevitably profit-oriented. Furthermore, members of the group make no bones about being in it for the money.

Nonetheless, Bart feels the thought of success, even if measured in monetary terms, is a necessary incentive for his men. He believes "the majority of felons that are 'salvageable' will function best in a program that gives them immediate, tangible results from their activity."

It is clear that the men intend to make a lot of money. Bart predicted \$100,000 volume for the first year of the first shop. One of the men on the committee projected a gross profit of \$350,000 for the seven shops that should be in operation by the end of the year.



Planning session of Resources Unlimited

These are bold and potentially dangerous predictions. As Kay Burke, Viking Union director, pointed out, a failure by one or more of the men could be damaging psychologically. A man might revert to crime, and the whole program would go down the drain. That likelihood has been reduced by the teamwork the group has displayed so far, and by the variety of activities they have going besides the donut enterprise.

"... the whole idea is not the donut business, it's the organization"

"It is a prison rehabilitation program, basically," declared Howard Williams, co-chairman of the project along with Bart. Howard works for Georgia-Pacific, but was enlisted by Riney a few months ago.

Howard views the program as a vehicle for improving the lot of inmates. He is less concerned with getting land for a donut shop than with "getting legal." By this he means forming an official non-profit corporation. Being a non-profit organization would allow them to accomplish things they want to do that would have been difficult or impossible otherwise.

The corporation will be called Resources Unlimited.

Prison reform holds highest priority with the group but it is only one of several "Community Contributions" that Resources Unlimited will direct its profits toward. Other existing organizations which the men hope to aid financially are the Whatcom Communiversity and the WWSC Minority Affairs program. A student fund for emergency loans (from which a maximum of \$100 could be withdrawn), and a Dorm fund for emergency loans (from which a maximum of \$10 might be borrowed) were other suggestions.

Bart intends to show that an early release type of program can definitely work, if organized correctly. After the group's lawyers wade through the red tape and form the corporation, Riney expects donations to flow in from businesses eager to get the huge tax write-off that comes with getting involved in minority advancement programs.

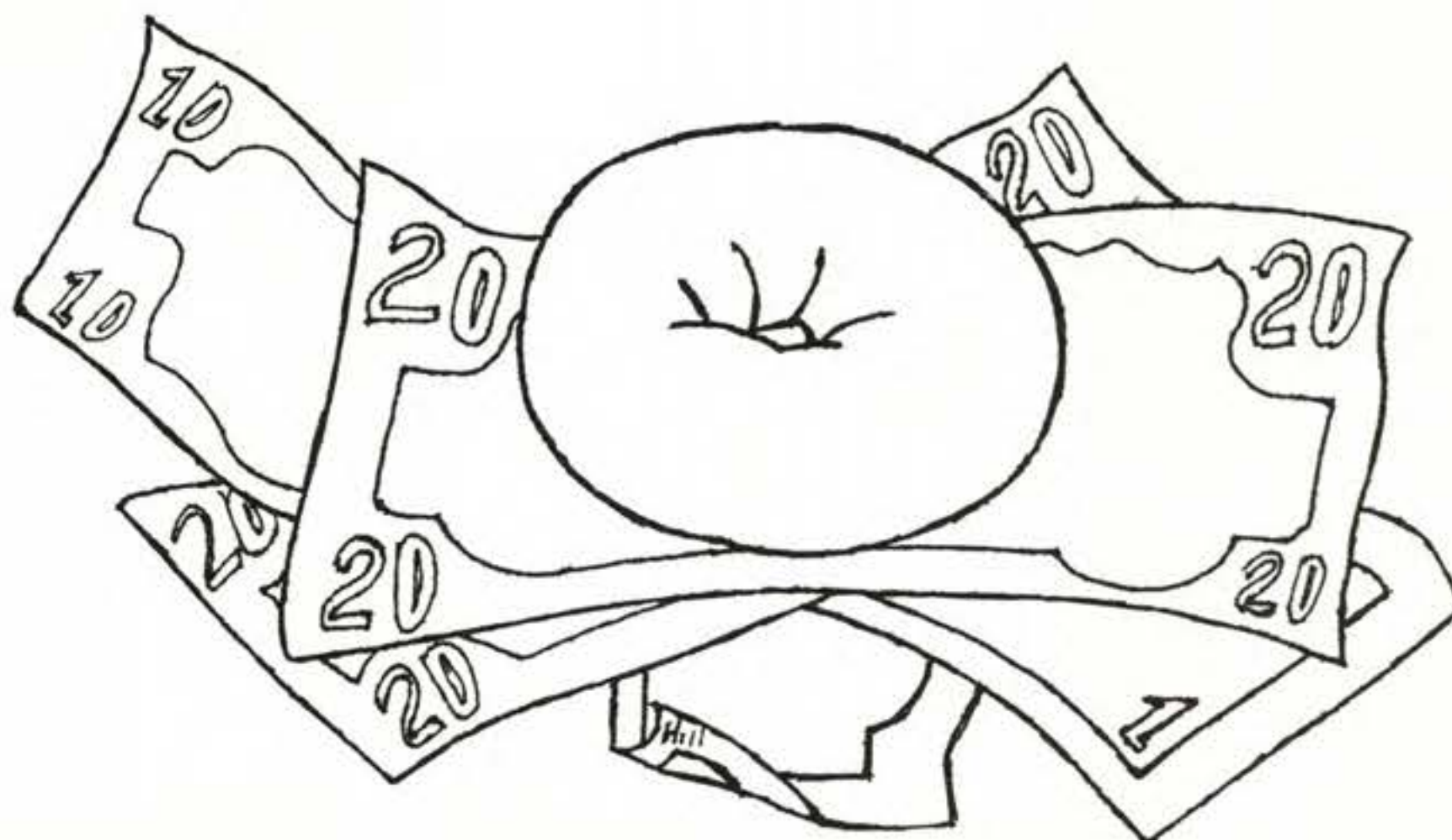
How far does Bart see his donut franchise going?

"Till time runs out. Maybe what we'll have in every state is seven ... 50 times 7 is 350, at \$50,000 a shot, that's a lot of

change, right? Well, that's what we're going to get them for, that's what we're going to sell them for. But I don't need to sell them all tomorrow. I know I'm going to get rich. So if I just do seven now, then after I get the seven going, these men know what I've done, they know how I got myself organized, then they'll go on and they'll get their own group. When I know that they're on their own, that's when we'll go into the master program.

"... Because the whole idea is not the donut business, it's the organization We'll be organized, we'll be using one another to strengthen us. It's like the Constitution: Divided we fall, together we stand."

The final proposal of Resources Unlimited is just being drawn up. No donuts have been cooked because no building has been constructed because no lease has been granted. Bart Riney is still only a student, not a student teacher, and his partners are not yet enrolled. His project has not yet been accepted as an academic program. The corporation has not yet been formed. Yet, the all-important behind-the-scenes organization is there. Resources Unlimited was well on its way.



Inside the Pound

The sign says, "A friend is needed," and above it is a picture of a dog affectionately licking a cat; but after paying \$10-\$20 to retrieve a dog from the Whatcom County animal shelter, the dog owner is liable to look at the sign with disdain.

The shelter, located across from the new ice arena by the Bellingham Airport, is charged with keeping dogs and cats "off the streets", and off all public land unless accompanied by and chained to their owners.

The animal owner can really be hit hard in the pocketbook if his pet is picked up by the shelter patrol officer, the penalties for the animal can be much higher.

Jack Brown, the shelter operator, heads the three-man crew whose job is to round up stray animals in Bellingham.

Despite rising food costs, licenses, and medical bills, the most precious element in an animal's life is the freedom to run; and it isn't just because traffic is sometimes too fast to dodge. The penalty for getting caught off your own land ranges from a brief "prison sentence" at the pound, to death.

It's up to the owner, however, to decide. The owner has 72 hours in which to claim his pet after it has been picked up; thereafter, the animal can be shot. Quite often, if the animal is of desirable race, color, and disposition—and if the shelter is not overcrowded—the shelter will keep it longer in order to find it a new home. If not, the animal becomes the property of a by-products company, whose name is not available—to "avoid bad publicity"—to be used in fertilizer.

Picking up his pet, an owner is charged a ten dollar impound fee for dogs and a five dollar fee for cats. In addition, the owner must pay one dollar per day for room and board for his animal while it was at the shelter. The law also states:

"Any person, including the owner or a member of his family, who shall give refuge to or who shall fail to deliver possession of an animal to an officer who was in pursuit of said animal seen violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor."

In other words, if a patrol officer sees your animal running free, and chases it to your house, and if then you let the animal inside, and do not relinquish the animal to the officer, you can be given a citation. The penalties for any animal owner found guilty of this misdemeanor can reach a fine of \$500.00 and imprisonment for a period not to exceed ninety days.

There are other penalties facing dog owners. All dogs must be licensed in Bellingham. The dog license costs \$2.50 per year for male and neutered female dogs, and \$7.50 for unspayed females. If a dog is picked up without a license, the owner can be hit with an additional citation, costing \$25, or a day in court. Cats don't need licenses.

There are penalties for habitual offenders, too. If an animal has been picked up or the owner warned, several times, the animal patrol officer can issue still another citation. With all these fines and penalties, the animal owner is taking a risk letting his dog run free. And this makes the Humane Society, the shelter, and the patrol officers very unpopular with a good many animal owners.



Animal Control Officer Gary Crawford

But then, the Humane Society officers are only doing their job, a job given them by the Bellingham City Council in 1970, who felt "That an emergency does exist and that the public health and safety requires this ordinance to take effect" Bellingham furnishes \$24,000 a year and one truck, the county furnishes an additional \$12,063 per year, and one sheriff with a vehicle, while the Humane Society furnishes the shelter, shelter operator, and one patrol officer, for animal control.

The Humane Society also furnishes a Humane Officer, who acts as liaison between Bellingham city government, Whatcom County government, and the Society. He is also responsible for the overall management of the shelter. This includes shooting with a .22 caliber rifle all dogs that are not claimed or sold.

The animal shelter handles about 8000 animals a year. The summer months are the breeding months and the busiest of all. Of these 8000 animals, approximately 20 to 25 per cent are claimed by their owners or are placed in foster homes. The rest are destroyed.

Shelter operator Brown says: "On a typical summer day we may get fifty or up to one hundred cats, and thirty to fifty dogs." Only one truck covers the city, but it is radio-monitored so that complaint calls by irate citizens can be answered fairly quickly. Gary Crawford, who patrols the city, says that if there is more than one animal in an area, he will pick up as many as there are violating the city ordinance.

All WWSC property is off limits to the city patrol officer, unless he is called in by campus security. The college does, however, hand over all dogs captured on its property to the Humane Society and the owner and animal are subject to the same fine system as other animals and owners.

Crawford, who performs the work, is singled out by animal owners as objectionable. He has threatened to shoot dogs on sight if they are seen running free and the owners have been "warned repeatedly." City Attorney Richard Busse says he doubts that the law authorizes such action.

At least once a day, says Crawford, an animal owner gets unreasonable; he carries a .38 on his hip for his own protection. There are often threats: Crawford told of one incident in which an animal owner came after him with an axe. Usually, if an owner causes too much trouble, Crawford calls the city police. For unruly animals he carries a tranquilizer gun in his truck, and he can use his pistol if an animal is vicious, or if an animal is critically injured and suffering.



Shelter operator Brown is a man who likes animals and works hard to see that the shelter has a good reputation.

The facilities are kept in top shape for an animal's stay. He receives plenty of food and water, and the cages are cleaned daily and spread with sawdust. There are two large cages for the large dogs, several smaller cages for smaller dogs, and 12 cages for puppies.



Cats are kept in a separate room in small cages. They are not usually found by patrol officers in the streets, but are mostly the victims of complaint calls, or they are brought in by people who want to get rid of them. Cats are also often found dead in the streets.

In order to help defray costs somewhat, the shelter sells animals that have been in captivity more than the required 72-hour waiting period. However, only about 15 dogs a month are sold, and though a donation is asked in return for a cat, it is not required.

Shelter prices are three dollars and up for male dogs and neutered females, depending once again on the breeding of the animal and his adaptability to new situations. For unspayed females, a new owner must pay from thirteen dollars up.

Any animal purchased at the shelter is eligible for a free medical examination by any licensed veterinarian in Whatcom County up to twenty-four hours after the time of purchase; all the new owner need do is present the receipt. Also if a female dog purchased at the shelter is spayed within six months after the date of purchase, the entire purchase price will be refunded.

As Brown says, "It takes dedicated men to perform the task," and the men of the Whatcom County Humane Society animal shelter are certainly dedicated, despite the bad image they often times receive.

But since they are dedicated animal owners in Bellingham, beware! If your animal still insists on running, despite all your protestations, it might be well to make him do it at night, when the shelter is closed and the patrol officers have retired for the night.

Sour Grapes in the Halls of Ivy ?

17

Western's faculty is headed for a confrontation this spring with the Board of Trustees and the college administration over an accumulation of grievances concerning the governance of the college.

The confrontation could come in several forms—a mild disagreement to a full-scale strike. However, the crux of the conflict will revolve around faculty demands for a greater voice in deciding the future needs of the college.

The faculty are so discontented and demoralized that 60 per cent have signed pledge cards authorizing the American Federation of Teacher's Union (AFT) to represent them in any collective bargaining negotiations with the Board of Trustees. Included in the more than 300 of Western's 497 faculty members making this request in bargaining with the trustees are 162 chartered AFT members. AFT membership has increased nearly three-fold in a year.

Complaints by faculty members that they are not listened to and administration action without consulting faculty have resulted in affiliation with a labor union. AFT is associated with the Whatcom County and the Washington State Labor Council.

Historically, a college community is thought of as "a professional association" which bases dealings between faculty and administrators on mutual trust.

A recent complaint the faculty cites against the administration was last month's passage by the faculty council of a \$40 per month raise to all the faculty. This raise is contingent



upon the state legislature's passage of such a raise for all state employees.

Several say that College President Charles J. Flora indicated to the council that he would be willing to accept anything it decided upon regarding salary, yet when the council made its decision, Flora, who wanted a four per cent raise for everybody, spoke against the decision.

"It becomes demoralizing when first we know we are going to get this and that, and then the administration tries to reverse

the decision," one faculty member said.

The \$40 per month raise was also fought by the administration at the state level. Flora sent a letter to Olympia protesting a move by the legislature to give all state employees the \$40 raise, and several administrators went to Olympia to talk to legislators about the matter.

Many faculty members have condemned Flora for what they feel is an attempt to give a higher raise to an administrator who makes \$25,000 a year than a faculty member who makes \$10,000

On top of that, last month Flora asked for a vote of the faculty on what system they wanted. The faculty voted 236 to 125 in favor of the equal distribution proposal. Flora continued his campaign for a four per cent raise.

J. Kaye Faulkner, chairman of the local chapter of the AFT, sees the pay hassle as ironic in that the AFT last year wanted all faculty members to be granted an equal amount on the assumption it would help "poorer paid faculty that have been screwed over systematically." This was ignored by a faculty forum and a college salary committee, who recommended four per cent, he said. The administration voted for a fixed raise across the board. Flora's position this year is contradictory to last year's position.

Another issue which greatly upset many faculty members was when Flora came before the Board of Trustees fall quarter with a proposal to allow convicts at Western. While many faculty members found the proposal a good idea, Flora had not gone

through appropriate bodies before approaching the board. He had not even gone to the All College Senate.

This type of proposal had been discussed since March and "there is no reason why the appropriate faculty committees and senate should not have received the information well in advance of the board meeting," Faulkner said. It was only because of the board's questioning that it was discovered he had not consulted anyone. "You can no longer trust them (administration) to do the right thing."

A large part of what the AFT is about, Faulkner said, is to see that there is a "responsible administration." He sees collective bargaining as a means to that end. He does not believe collective bargaining will take away any of the administration's power.

"It may take away prerogatives, but not much power."

A report which dealt with faculty discontent towards Flora was the Clapp report, written by an ad hoc committee of the All-College Senate after a request by the Board of Trustees that the Senate investigate the reasons behind the faculty's 208 to 182 vote of no confidence in Flora last Spring.

The report gives such aspects of faculty discontent as a lack of leadership, a lack of communication with faculty (isolation), administrative autocracy and, specifically, a charge that Flora condoned last year's occupation of Old Main by students demanding more faculty for the College of Ethnic Studies. Flora has refused to comment to reporters on any aspect of the Clapp report. The board gave a full endorsement of Flora last December.

Flora's administration has frequently been charged with not



College President Charles J. Flora

communicating with faculty on decisions made. Acting provost William Bultmann said that one problem is that there are a lot of decisions made and reported, but professors are not aware of them because they are flooded with so much other stuff. As an example, he cited the 30-page minutes of the All-College Senate. However, he put part of the blame on the administration, saying that in some cases they did not consult a wide enough spectrum of people.

He finds the whole problem very complicated. "When people get into a mood, it spreads around. A lot of people don't have any single grievance." A lot of the financial trouble of the college, he said, is blamed on the administration—"We have been accused of not fighting hard enough for faculty concerns. It does not matter how hard Flora fights, nothing could come of it." There is an "anti-intellectual mood in the state."

With collective bargaining, he sees a change in the traditional relationship between the faculty and administration with labor

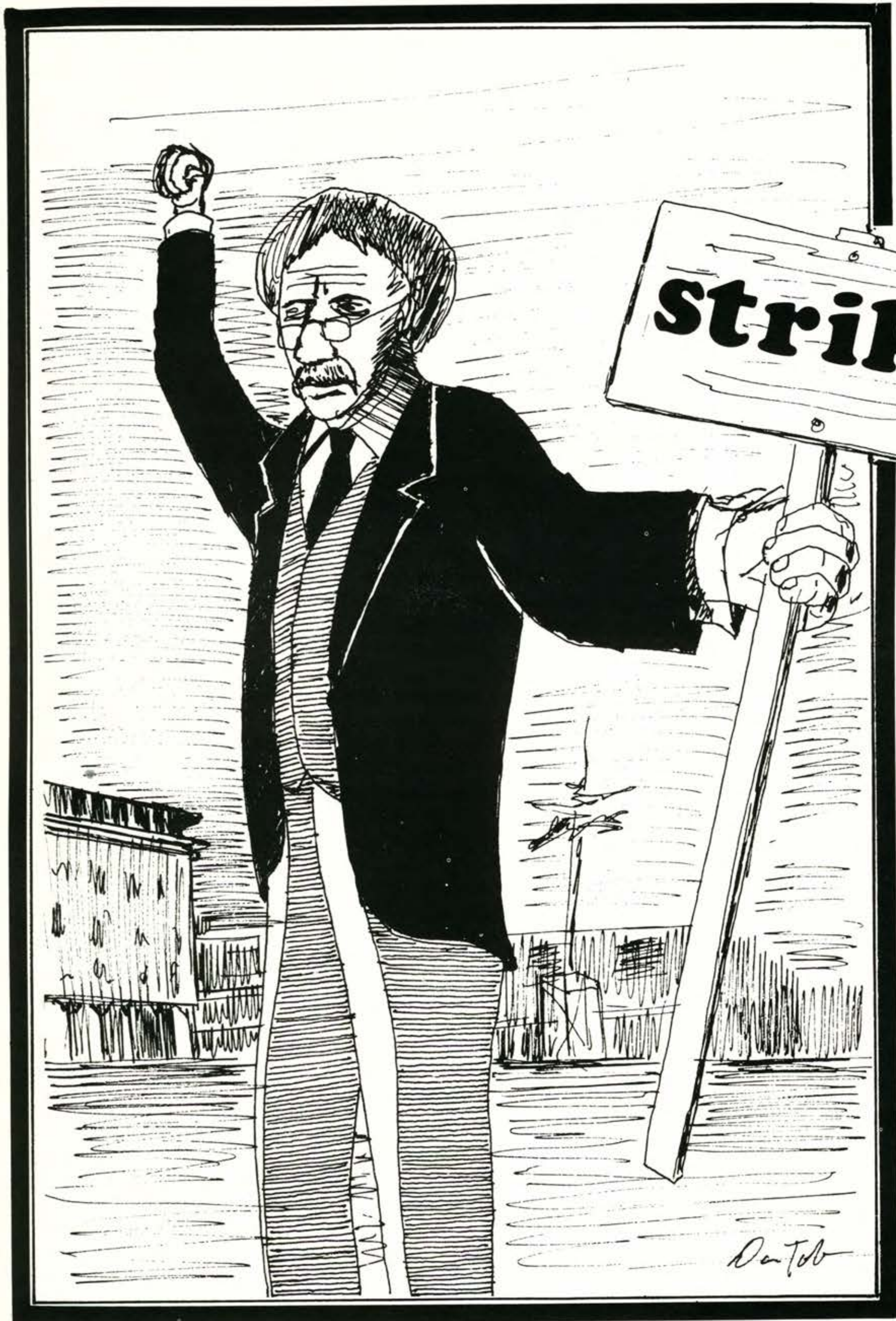
management coming to campus. In a traditional academic community, he said, you do not see faculty and administrators acting as adversaries. Under collective bargaining you have adversaries.

The AFT is not the only organization which has been involved in collective bargaining. The American Association of University Professors (AAUP) has made a national public commitment to become involved in collective bargaining, according to Rick Francis, local chapter chairman. He sees collective bargaining as assuring an adversary relationship based on mutual trust. AAUP has 110 campus members.

"It is a moot point whether mutual trust exists on this campus," Francis said. "One would hope it does exist." However, he fears that the pressing concerns in the faculty and administration override the concern for collective bargaining.



J. Kaye Faulkner, chairman of the Western AFT chapter



He said he is not sure the AFT puts larger concerns first and does not like the AFT's "gung ho" approach in organizing the campus. "It seems to me that they are developing a counter bureaucracy." He thinks that the approach is the wrong one this time, as the faculty should be educated on collective bargaining first.

Several faculty members pointed out that the AAUP conducted a similar petition drive last year for collective bargaining—the results of which they say were never made known.

One area of concern and distress among the faculty has been in the area of tenure and promotion. Some faculty and most students do not understand what "tenure" means. It comes from the Latin word which means "to hold." But the debate continues whether it means to hold in the eyes of your peers (fellow professors) or of the college.

Once the person has received tenure the college must give legitimate reasons to fire him. In the case of a non-tenured person being dismissed, it is up to him to show that the dismissal is for improper reasons and not the college.

Late fall quarter some 47 applicants went before the college's tenure and promotion committee and the dean of Western. Only seven were reported to have been promoted. Although a few more were promoted when they sought review, the total number is strikingly lower than in past years. About 50 per cent is the usual percentage of promotions.

What made matters worse is that when the denial forms came back from the dean's office, a few faculty members said that they contained unintelligible scribble marks. "How can you appeal something if you can't understand it?" one person

asked. Another person told of a faculty member who received comments bearing no relevance to anything outlined in the Faculty Handbook.

The tenure and promotion committee, which is composed of four senior faculty members and the dean of Western, were also accused of dispensing promotions arbitrarily.

Many faculty members fear that the college is going to make some drastic cuts in faculty next year. Some feel that as many as 40 faculty members may be laid off. This is upsetting, especially since it is claimed that a new reorganization plan in administration calls for more administrators.

"As the school has gotten bigger, we are servicing fewer students per administrator," one person said. "There has got to be a compromise."

In 1968-9 when complaints against low faculty salaries were at an all-time high, some 60 faculty members were hired. "Why did these people come to Western if the salaries were so low?" one senior faculty member asked.

He believed that many were being hired in a classification higher than what they should have been. For example an individual who should be classified as an assistant professor was hired as an associate professor. Ranking orders are: lecturer, instructor, assistant professor, associate professor and full professor. A person who was awarded a higher rank would earn more money.

"They may have been good teachers, but how do you square the two facts when salaries are so low," he said.

One question is whether faculty discontent has erupted before in attacks on the administration, in the history of the college.

Arthur Hicks, professor emeritus from English, is writing

a history of Western for its 75th anniversary next year. In it, he plans to enter a section on this era of discontent. He said that there have been other similar periods, such as under the James L. Jarrett administration in 1959-60. In that period, the faculty listed 14 grievances against him—from the direction of the college to the quality of teacher education.

A big difference between the two eras is that in 1960 the faculty forced the president to talk to them, while the current faculty has gone to the Board of Trustees. Most faculty, he believes, don't know anything about the history of the school, and it would give them a better understanding of the present.

Arthur Kimmel from the Foreign Languages department and Brian Copenhaver from the department of General Studies discussed the fact that students are down on faculty members. This is evidenced in such issues as the students supporting Flora when the faculty condemned him, and students supporting having student Publications Council report to both the Associated Student Board of Directors and the College Services Council (CSC) after the Faculty Council voted to plug the publications council (which is the publisher of Klipsun, Jeopardy and the Western Front) directly into the All-College Senate and thus be as free from administrative control as possible under college grievances. CSC is chaired by the Dean of Students Bill McDonald.

Kimmel described a university as a compact between students and faculty. Copenhaver added that faculty were more powerful in the middle ages because they were closer to students. "If there could be agreement on significant issues between students and faculty there would be no problem at all," Copenhaver said.

Klipsun is soliciting photographs and manuscripts for Spring Quarter. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, and not exceed 2,000 words. Fiction and general interest essays are acceptable. Photographs that are accepted must be printed to size specified by the editor or be accompanied by the negative. All material should be submitted to the Klipsun office, VU 311.

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